



**Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit Somalia**

Information for Better Livelihoods



Post Gu'12

Presentation

August 21, 2012

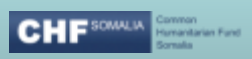


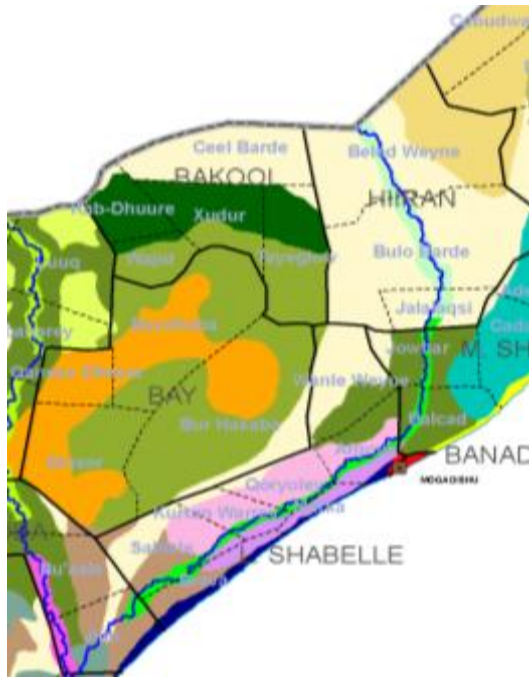
Integrated Nutrition Situation Analysis

Bay & Bakool Regions



EUROPEAN COMMISSION





Bay Region:

There are two agropastoral livelihood zones:

i). Bay Agropastoral High Potential

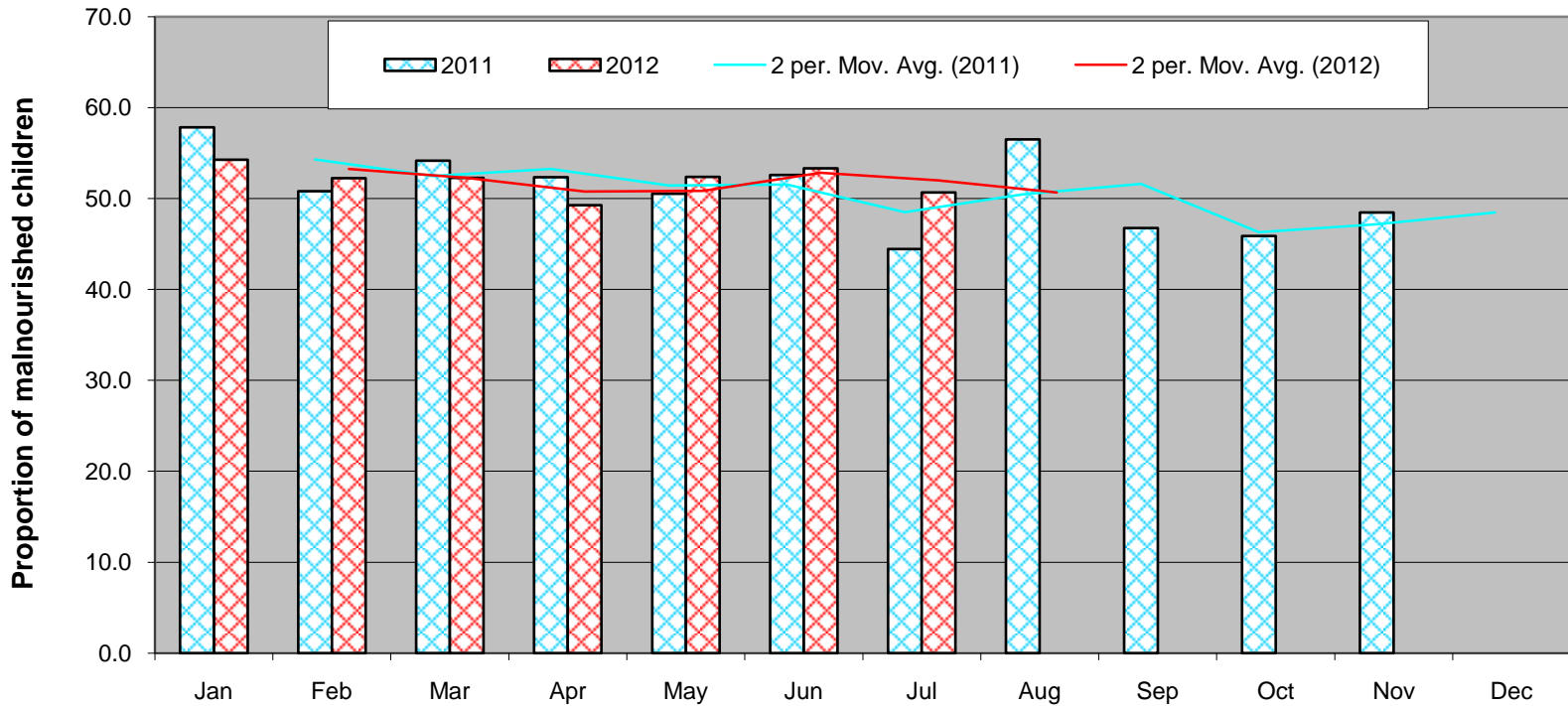
ii). Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential

- ❑ Primary sources of income of poor: self-employment, employment, sale of livestock & livestock products and sale of crops.
- ❑ Primary sources of food of poor: own production and food purchase
- ❑ Primary livelihood asset of poor: cattle, sheep/goats

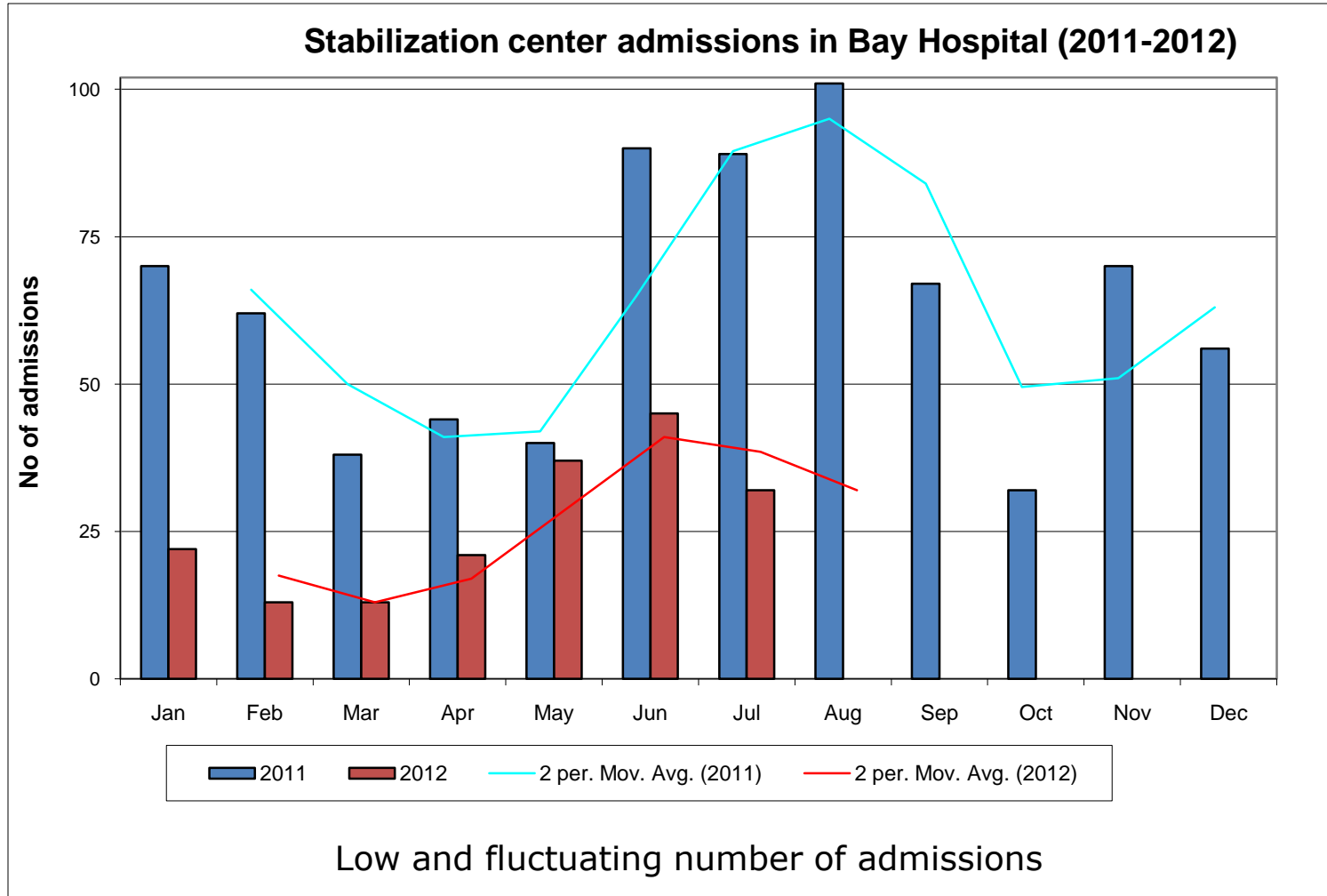
In the Bay agropastoral survey, these two Livelihood zones were merged and considered as a single survey population.

Outcome indicators	Bay Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones, Summary of Findings		
	Gu '11 (N=456) July 2011	Deyr'11/12 (N=443) October 2011	Gu'12 (N=889) July 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	55.0 (45.8-64.0)	~30 .0	20.4 (16.7-24.5)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	29.8 (22.8-38.0)	~7.0	6.9 (5.0-9.4)
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0.0	0.0	1.0 (0.3-1.7)
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-2.07±1.15	-1.36±1.23	-1.08 ±1.09
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	46.0 (33.3-59.3)	29.5 (24.5-35)	18.1 (14.7-22.1)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	13.9	1.6 (0.8-3.1)	4.0 (2.6- 6.0).
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High levels(>55) , stable trends (Jan-June'11	High levels (>50%) and stable trends	High (>50) levels and stable trends
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	High numbers with increasing trends of SFP admission	High numbers (>50) with decreasing trends OTP admission	Low and fluctuating number of admissions
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	1.09 (0.74-1.45)	<2.0	1.40 (0.93-2.10)
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	4.04 (2.31-5.78)	<2.0	2.70 (1.86-3.89)
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	NA	0.0	0.0
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	NA	12.8 (8.9-16.6)	2.3 (0.2-4.3)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	NA	43.5 (38.6-48.3)	34.3 (25.3-43.4).
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Extreme	Very Critical
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks: (INSERTSOURCE)</i>	Outbreak of cholera cases reported .	Outbreak cholera in Burhaakba. AWD/measles cases in Qansah Baidoa & Dinsor	No outbreak
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>		Overall Morbidity -68.3 ;Diarr-8.8; Pneum-35.6;Measles;2.03	Overall morbidity:32.8 Diarrhea:16.4 Pneumonia:8.4 ; measles:0.5 Fever: 16.1
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	NA	Viit A – 0.0 Measles vaccination -50.5	Vit A: 17.5 ;
○ <i>Children eating from <4 fdgps</i>	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>Children meeting min. feeding freq.</i>	NA	NA	NA
Public Health Indicators; Gender	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
○ <i>Relation between GAM & sex of hh head</i>	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	Famine	Crisis	Crisis
Overall Risk to Deterioration	POTENTIAL TO DETERIORATE	POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE	STABLE

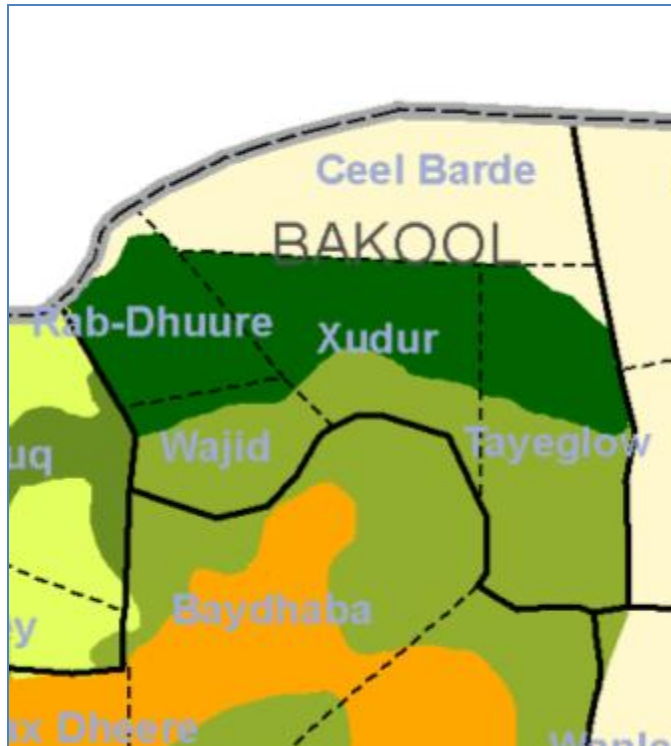
Malnutrition trends in Bay Agro-pastoral MCHs (2011-2012)



High (>30%) and stable trend



Bakool Region:



1. Pastoral Livelihood (Southern Inland Pastoral)

- Primary income sources of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
- Primary food sources of poor: food purchase
- Primary livelihood assets of poor: camel, sheep/goat and cattle

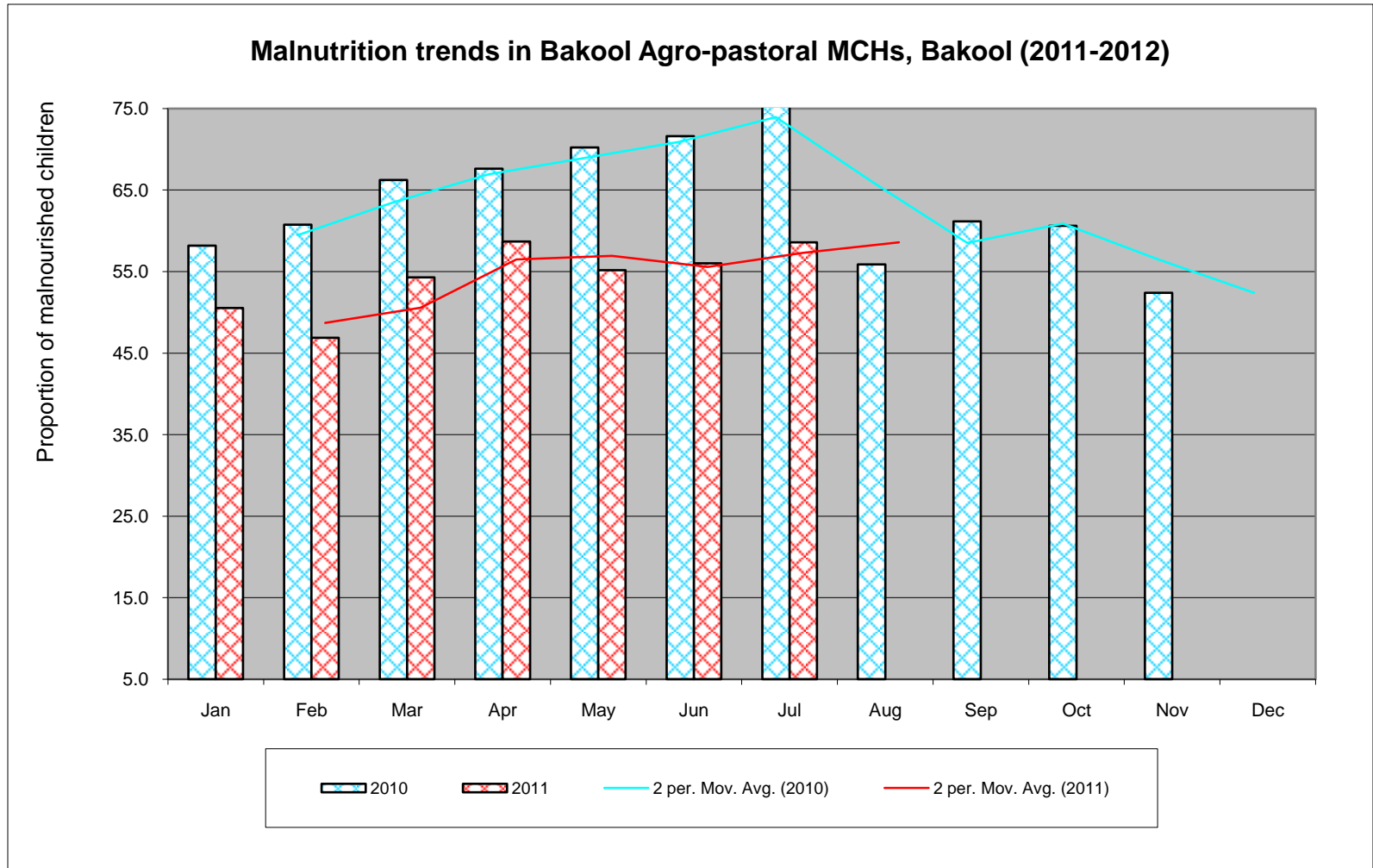
2. Agropastoral Livelihoods (Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential and Bakool Agropastoral)

- Bay-Bakool Agropastoral: Main sources of income: the combination of agricultural labour, self-employment (firewood, charcoal and lime) and sale of livestock & livestock products. Main sources of food: own production (crop and livestock products) and purchase.
- Bakool Agropastoral is predominantly pastoral. Main sources of income: livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (bush products) and agricultural labour. Main sources of food: purchase and own production.

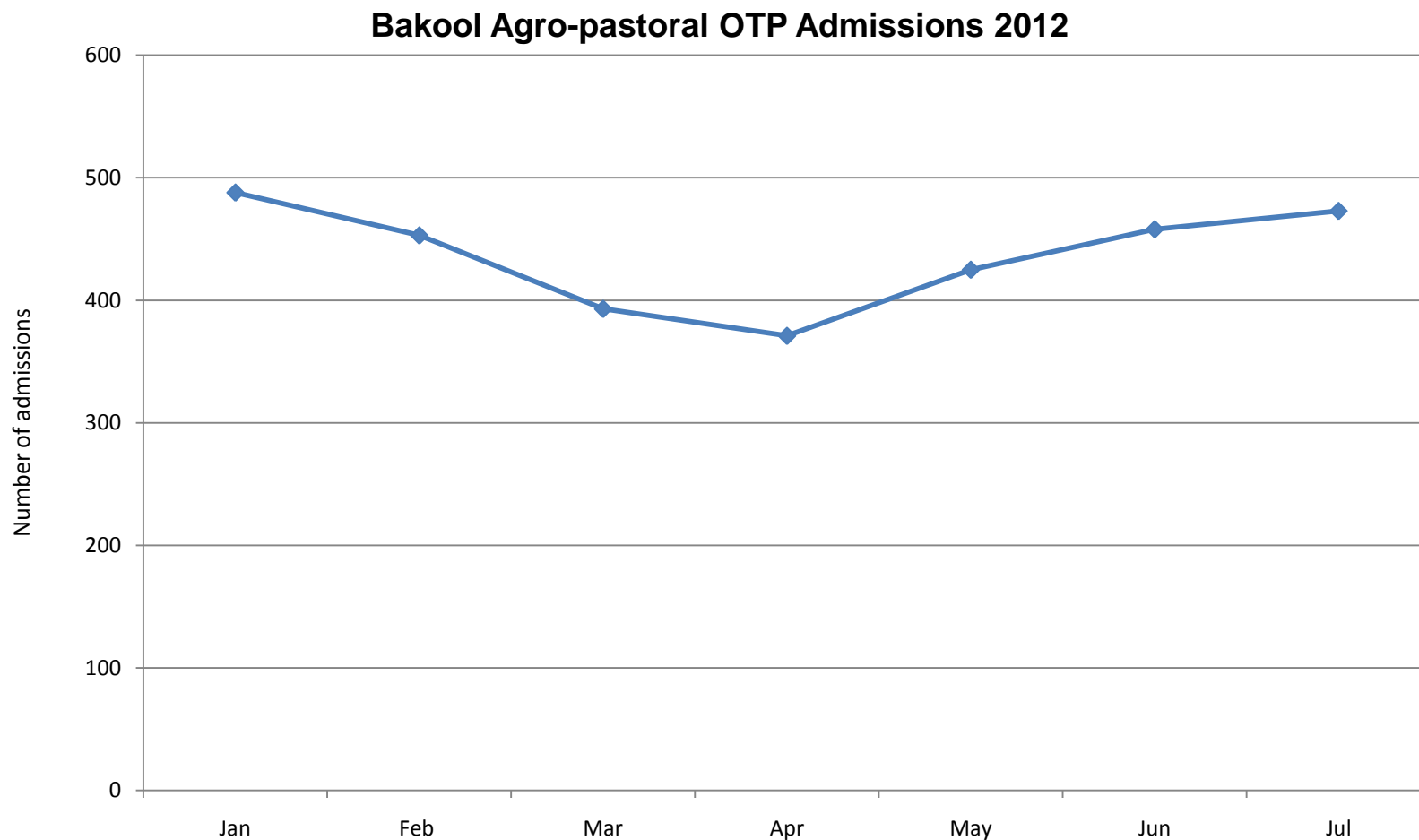
The nutrition analysis presented for Bakool agropastoralists indicates the situation across the two agropastoral livelihood zones.

Outcome indicators	Bakool Pastoral Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu'11 (N=270) July 2011	Deyr'11/12 December 2011	Gu'11 (N=727) July 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	55.9 (50.6-61.2)	N/A	26.2 (20.6-32.8)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	20.4 (15.2-26.7)	N/A	5.7 (3.6- 9.1)
○ <i>Mean Weight-for height WHZ score</i>	--	N/A	-1.35±1.03
○ <i>Oedema</i>	7.4	N/A	0.5 (0.01-1.1)
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	18.1 (13.6-23.7)	N/A	15.1 (11.7-19.3)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)</i>	10.3 (7.5-14.10)	N/A	1.9 (1.1-3.3)
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>		High numbers >500 of OTP admissions reported	N/A
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	1.94(1.40-2.43)	N/A	0.31 (0.15-0.61)
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	5.3 (4.02-6.59)	N/A	0.86 (0.43-1.73)
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	N/A	N/A	0.6 (0.01-1.7)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	N/A	N/A	2.4 (0.7-4.0)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	N/A	N/A	22.0 (17.5-26.5)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Insufficient data to make a nutrition phase classification	Very Critical
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i> ○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Unconfirmed measles cases reported	Reported outbreaks of suspected measles continue on a lower scale	No outbreak. Morbidity, 46.9 Diarrhea:18.8 Pneumonia:18.7;Fever:27.2; suspected measles:0.5
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	N/A	NA	VitA:47.4; Measles vac:34.6 Polio:55.3
Public Health Indicators; Gender			
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i> ○ <i>Relation between GAM & sex of hh head</i>	Statistically Insignificant Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	Emergency	Crisis	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	POTENTIAL TO DETERIORATE	POTENTIAL TO DETERIORATE	STABLE

Outcome indicators	Bakool Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu' 11 (N= 244) July 2011	Deyr'11,/12 December 2011	Gu' 12 July 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	45.9 (42.3-46.6)	No Survey due to lack of access	No Survey due to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	16.4 (12.9-20.6)	N/A	N/A
○ <i>Oedema</i>	6.5	N/A	N/A
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	12.70(9.0-17.5 0)	N/A	N/A
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)</i>	7.3 (5.0-10.6)	N/A	N/A
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High level (>50%) and increasing trends	High level (>50%) and decreasing trends	High level (>45%) and stable trends
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	N/A	N/A	High and fluctuating number of admissions
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	2.2 (1.7-2.7)	N/A	N/A
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	7.0 (5.2 – 8.8)	N/A	N/A
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Insufficient data to make a nutrition phase classification	Insufficient data to make a nutrition phase classification
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF	N/A	N/A	N/A
○ <i>Disease Oubreaks:</i> ○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Whooping cough and measles cases in Rabdure and Tieglow Unknown Diseases- Deaths; 5	Outbreaks of suspected measles ,whooping cough in Rabdure, Huddur and Tieglow continue	Outbreaks of suspected measles; High incidence of morbidity reported.
Public Health Indicators; Gender			
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i> ○ <i>Relation between GAM & sex of hh head</i>	Statistically Insignificant N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Food Security Phase	Famine	Crisis	Crisis
OVERALL RISK TO DETERIORATION	DETERIORATING	POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE	POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE

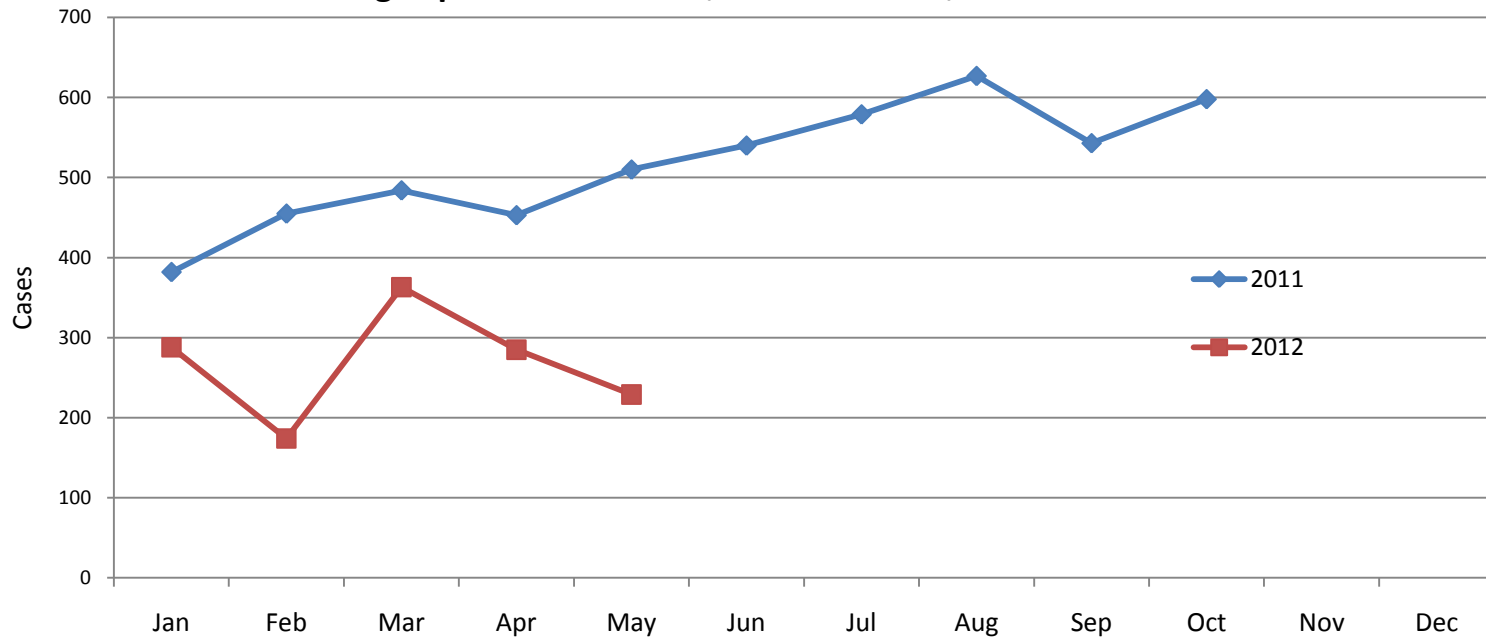


High (>30%) and stable trends of malnutrition

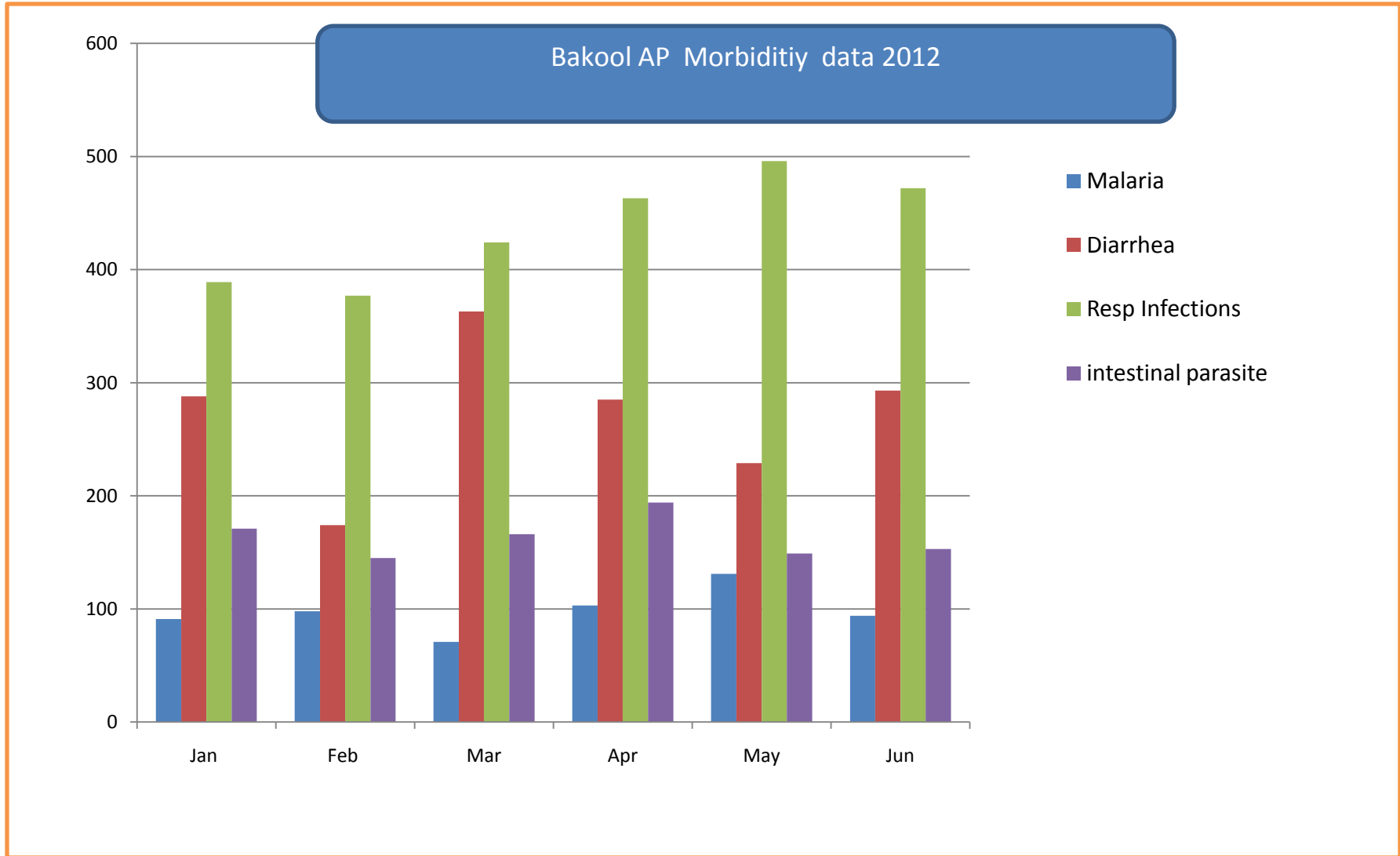


High and fluctuating number of admissions

Bakool Agro-pastoral Diarrhea, Source: MCHs ,2011-2012



Fluctuating numbers and lower cases compared to last year



Outcome indicators	Baidoa IDPs, Summary of Findings
	Gu'12 (N=858) July 2012
Child Nutrition status	
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	15.5 (11.6-20.4)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	5.1 (3.1-8.5)
○ <i>Oedema</i>	1.7
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-0.76±1.16
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	12.7 (8.8-17.9)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	2.6 (1.6- 4.4
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	N/A
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	N/A
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	0.42 (0.27-0.66)
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	1.52 (0.91-2.53)
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	0.6 (0.0-1.6)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	6.5 (3.4-9.5)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	24.1 (18.2-30.1)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Critical
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF	
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	No outbreak
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Overall morbidity - 28.3 Diarrhea:12.7; Pneu:7.4; Measles:0.5 ; Fever: 15.3
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	Vit A: 28.7; Polio:32.0 ;Measles 30.8
○ <i>Children eating from <4 fdgps</i>	NA
○ <i>Children meeting min. feeding freq.</i>	NA
Public Health Indicators; Gender	NA
○ <i>Households (HH) accessing safe water</i>	NA
○ <i>HH accessing sanitation facilities</i>	NA
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant
○ <i>Relation between GAM & sex of hh head</i>	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	Crisis
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Unstable



Photo: Distribution of supplementary plumpy in Eberde ,Bakool.

Photo: Baneedi village- hosting IDPs from Hudur .





Photo: Water source at Eldhere village in Bakool, July 2012.



Photo: Sick malnourished child in Hudur-Bakool, July 2012



Photo: Blanket Supplementary feeding program (BSFP) in Bakool, July 2012.

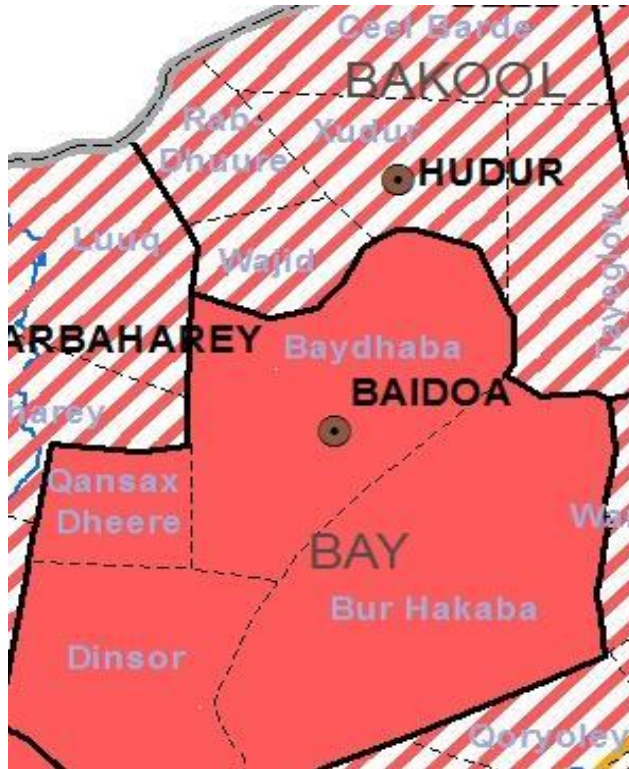
Aggravating factors

- Low humanitarian interventions (health, nutrition, wash and food) due to restricted access
- Low immunization and supplementation coverage
- High morbidity
- Civil insecurity/ tension in both Bay and Bakool especially Rabdhure and Elberde districts
- Low milk consumption in all the livelihoods; Road blocks contributing to increased cereal prices (localized areas of Huddur only)
- Poor sanitation and lack of safe water in addition to sub-optimal infant feeding practices (qualitative information).

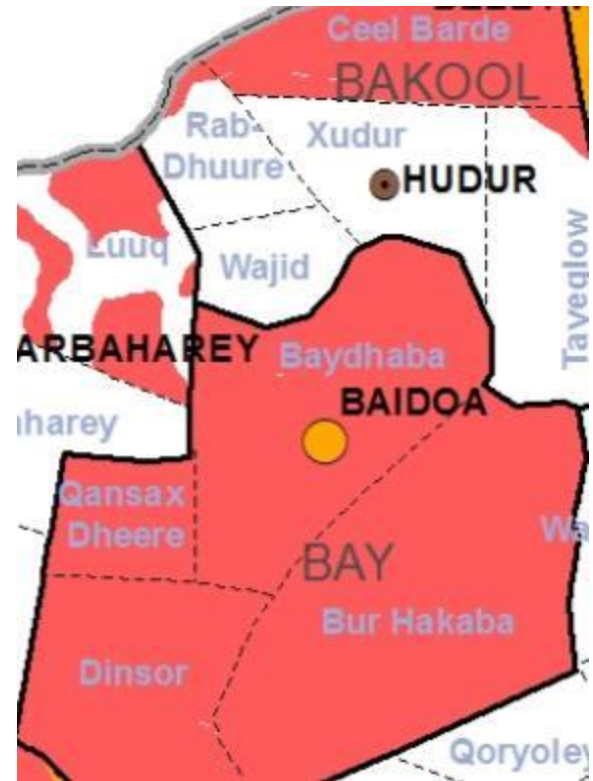
Mitigating Factors

- Social and Diaspora support
- Reduction of seasonal disease outbreaks
- Humanitarian support (which nevertheless is limited) providing health and nutrition services
- Strategic access/movement to IDP camps in Mogadishu and to refugee camps in neighboring countries to get humanitarian support e.g. Kenya and Ethiopia.
- Limited income from casual labour and out-migration to safer and stable regions of Somalia

**Bay & Bakool Regions Nutrition Situation
Estimates, January 2012**



**Bay & Bakool Regions Nutrition Situation
Estimates, August 2012**



Thanks